

Sup. 59289/B



GENERAL RULES, ORDERS,
REGULATIONS, AND BYE-LAWS,

FOR THE

INSPECTION AND GOVERNMENT

OF

THE GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

FOR

THE COUNTY OF SALOP,

AND THE

SEVERAL BOROUGHES, TOWNS CORPORATE,
LIBERTIES, AND FRANCHISES WITHIN THE SAME,

AND OF

The Prisoners to be therein confined :

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

EXTRACTS

From divers Statutes relating to Prisons in general, and a
Statement of the Duties of Courts of Justice, Magistrates,
Sheriffs, Gaolers, and other Officers, with respect
to Gaols and Offenders :

SELECTED UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS.

SHREWSBURY.

PRINTED BY J. AND W. EDDOWES.

1797.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT

BY JOHN DESHA

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME II

LONDON

PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD

1800



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GENERAL RULES
FOR THE
INSPECTION AND GOVERNMENT
OF
The Prison at Shrewsbury,
MADE AND CONFIRMED
BY THE JUSTICES IN SESSIONS,
AND APPROVED AND ALLOWED
BY THE JUDGES OF ASSIZE.

ALL prisoners may be detained in the lazarette till examined by the Apothecary; and if necessary in the judgment of the Apothecary, may be washed from head to foot.

Examined
by the Apo-
thecary.

The clothes of all prisoners may be burnt, if necessary; in which case the County shall, on the discharge of such prisoners, procure them such other decent clothing as shall be judged necessary: or the clothes of the pri-

Clothes
fumigated

B

soners

soners may be fumigated and laid by, to be returned to the owner when discharged from prison.

Prisoners
to wear
County
Clothes.

All prisoners shall be obliged to wear the clothes provided by the county, if ordered so to do by two Visiting Justices.

Good con-
duct in pri-
soners.

The prisoners shall conduct themselves at all times with a decent regard towards the Magistrates, Sheriffs, Chaplain, Apothecary, Governor, and other Officers; and shall obey them in all their lawful commands;

Work.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour, apprentices, servants, lewd women, idle and disorderly persons, and vagrants, shall be obliged to work, at such work as the Justices shall think fit from time to time to order. All

Earnings.

the last mentioned prisoners shall be allowed such share of their earnings as the General Quarter Sessions shall from time to time think proper.

Debtors'
Work.

All persons confined for debt, if inclined to work, may be employed, on application to the Governor, at such trade as may be thought expedient; a proper place allowed them; and

Earnings.

one third of the net profits of their earnings shall

shall be received by the Governor for the use of the county.

The Visiting Justices shall have power to withdraw from any prisoner who refuses to work, the benefit from the funds, and to refuse a certificate when discharged, or any other indulgence.

Refusing to work.

The Governor, by the order of two Visiting Justices, may employ with their own consent any prisoners, as servants, overseers, or assistants, in the management of the work, and the care of their fellow prisoners, instead of confining them to their daily labour.

Governor may employ prisoners.

There shall be provided and kept, at the county expense, in each cell the following articles, for the use of the prisoners confined therein;

Articles for cells.

A stone chamber pot,		mattresses, filled with straw
A leather or wooden bucket,		or chaff,
A bedstead,		A hempen sheet,
A canvass or wadd hair		Two blankets, and
		A rug.

And each prisoner shall be allowed to have his own bedding, in addition, provided the same are clean and wholesome.

Linen.

Articles for
common
rooms.

The Governor shall, at the county expense, provide for each common room half a bushel of coals per day during the six winter months, and provide those rooms with necessary furniture.

Table of
debtors'
fees to be
paid for
bedding,
&c.

The following charges for lodging, bedding, &c. are allowed to be received by the Gaoler, and brought to account for the use of the county.

TABLE OF FEES.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every person confined in the Magistrates' Ward, letter B. occupying a cell, finding his own bedding, linen, and clothes, which shall first be examined, to see that they are not in a foul, impure state, or improper for admission, or having them found by the county, per week - -	0	0	0
Every person occupying a room in the Magistrates' Ward, letter A. finding his own bedding, under the same restrictions as above, per week - - - - -	0	2	0
Ditto with bedding allowed by the county - - - - -	0	4	0
The			

The Fees to be paid by debtors shall be as follows :

Table of fees re-
specting
debtors.

TABLE OF FEES.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For entering the action whereon each prisoner is brought into custody, either on process, capias, latitat, or execution - - - - -	0	0	0
For discharging every action upon process, capias, latitat or execution	0	2	6
For the certificate of the want of a declaration, &c. in order to sue out a writ of supersedeas - -	0	2	6

N. B. The following sums to be paid by persons delivering the declaration, or demanding the warrant respectively.

To the Turnkey, for receiving and entering every declaration against a prisoner in custody - - -	0	1	0
For each of the three first causes against a prisoner - - - -	0	1	0
And for every other - - - -	0	0	4
Attending every prisoner to give bail, special bail, habeas corpus, or other necessary attendance out of the Gaol, as directed by the statute, per mile - - - - -	0	1	0

And no greater or other fee shall be taken by the Governor, from or on account of any prisoner.

Admission
of persons
to visit
prison.

No person, but in company with a Magistrate, the Chaplain, the Sheriff, Under Sheriff, or Governor, or by a written order from a Justice, in which shall be expressed the name of the person to be admitted, shall be admitted to visit a prisoner after sentence.

Hours of
admittance

The hours of admittance to debtors and other prisoners, shall be between nine in the forenoon and twelve at noon, and two and four in the afternoon, from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*; and between the same hours in the forenoon, and one and three in the afternoon, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*.

Prisoners
industrious
and con-
formable to
rules.

Every prisoner, who during confinement shall have conformed to the above rules, been industrious and obedient, and shewn any extraordinary diligence or merit, will have the protection of the Magistrate, and receive from him a certificate of such good behaviour, for which, and for his or her discharge, no fee shall be taken.

Discharge
of prisoners
ill.

No prisoner labouring under any acute, or dangerous distemper at the determination of his imprisonment (unless at his own request) shall be dismissed out of the prison, till the Apothecary shall certify that it is proper and safe so to do.

No

No person employed in the prison shall, directly or indirectly, take to his or her use any fee, gratuity, or emolument, on account of the said prison, from any person whomsoever ; nor be concerned in any employment whatsoever, save only such as shall be connected with the Gaol and the prisoners, nor in supplying any articles of consumption to the prisoners.

Gaoler,
&c. not to
have any
fee, &c.

There shall be a school, for the purpose of instructing prisoners in reading and writing every Sunday, under the direction of the Visiting Justices, the Chaplain and Governor, and under the immediate inspection of the Chaplain ; to which such prisoners as shall be approved of may be sent.

School.

Those prisoners who can read may be in the school together ; and those who cannot may be brought one or more at a time to the schoolmaster ; and then taken back to their courts or cells respectively.

If any debtors express a wish to be instructed, they may be admitted, and a separate table and seats be provided for them.

If any prisoner be so circumstanced as to have proper time for instruction during the

B 4

week

week days, a Visiting Justice may order the same. The expense of the books for the school to be paid by the scholars, out of that part of the earnings which is appropriated to the County.

Punishment of Prisoners, who behave contrary to rules,

Every debtor who shall offend against any of these rules, or be guilty of any other improper conduct, may be punished by withdrawing part or the whole of his gratuity, confinement to his cell, abatement of diet, or by removal to the refractory ward, at the discretion of a Visiting Justice.

Male Debtors.

Ordered, that every male debtor (as far as the construction of the prison will admit) shall have a separate bed room; it shall be furnished at the county cost, with a bedstead, a mattress filled with hair, chaff, or straw, a blanket, a rug, and a coarse linen or hempen sheet; and in case he hath the means of procuring for himself any additional comfort, (beyond the county allowance) in bedding, linen, or other necessaries, he shall have and use the same, without paying any fee or charge whatsoever to the Governor or other Officer; but such additional bedding, linen, or clothes, shall first be examined, to see that they are not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission.

That

That any debtor inclined to work shall be employed on application to the Governor, allowing a third part of his earnings to the county; or if he can have means of labour brought to him from without the prison, he may work without the interference of the Governor, or the payment of any fee whatsoever; provided only, that the materials or tools shall neither from their bulk or nature be unfit to be admitted into the prison.

That debtors shall be permitted to send for or have brought unto them, at seasonable and regulated hours, any victuals or clothing; but in respect to liquor, that no prisoner shall be allowed either to send for, or to drink more than one pint of wine or one quart of beer (above the value of one penny per quart) in any one day, or 24 hours; and the Governor is strictly charged to see that this regulation is adhered to, according to its intention, and without collusion; and if any prisoner shall be detected in making use of the name of any other prisoner, for the purpose of obtaining any greater portion of such strong beer or wine, the prisoner consenting to lend him his name, and the prisoner using it, shall be rendered incapable of receiving a certificate of good behaviour, and the Governor shall be
required

required to remove him from the Magistrates Ward.

That a division of the debtors prison shall be set apart for the irregular and contumacious debtors, and for such as refuse or neglect to adhere to the rules proposed by the Magistrates and sanctioned by the Judges: it shall be called *the refractory or common ward*, and the prisoners confined in this division shall be considered as withdrawn from all county allowance, and from every indulgence or assistance intended by the Magistrates for poor and unfortunate debtors.

That if any debtor shall be guilty of drunkenness, profane cursing and swearing, irreverent conduct at chapel, or disrespectful behaviour to the Chaplain or Governor, or shall assault, quarrel with, use abusive words, or defraud his fellow prisoner, or shall wilfully waste, spoil, or destroy any goods belonging to the County, committed to his care to manufacture, or shall attempt to escape or conspire with any other person so to do, or shall in any other way behave himself in a disorderly manner, he shall be considered as offending against the rules, orders, and bye-laws, laid down for the good government of the prison,

prison, and shall be removed into the refractory or common ward.

That every prisoner who during his confinement shall have submitted to the regulations with a decent respect and attention, and who hath not been guilty of swearing or drunkenness, of any attempts to acquire more liquor than is allowed, or of other disorderly practices, shall receive a certificate of such good conduct from the Chaplain, or any one Visiting Justice, or the Chaplain and Governor, which certificate shall be a discharge of all and every fee payable to the Keeper or Gaoler, (except those for extra bedding, and for the room in the Keeper's house.)

It is expected and required of all female debtors, that they conform to similar rules and regulations, as are provided for the male debtors.

Female
Debtors.

ACTS
OF
PARLIAMENT,
RELATING TO PRISONS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of King.</i>	<i>Chap.</i>	<i>Title of Acts.</i>
4	Edw. III.	10	Sheriffs and Gaolers shall receive Offenders without taking any thing.
14	————	10	Sheriffs shall have the Keeping of Gaols. A prisoner by Durefs becometh an approver.
5	Henry IV.	10	Justices of Peace shall imprison none but in the Common Gaol.
3	Henry VII.	3	Justices of Peace may let Prisoners to Bail. The Sheriff shall certify the names of all his Prisoners at the Gaol Delivery.
19	————	10	Sheriffs.
			14 Elizabeth

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of King.</i>	<i>Chap.</i>	<i>Title of Acts.</i>
14	Elizabeth	5	An Act for the Punishment of Vagabonds, and for the relief of the Poor and Impotent.
43	————	2	An Act for the relief of the Poor.
7	James	4	An Act for the due Execution of divers Laws and Statutes heretofore made against Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars, and other lewd and idle Persons.
19	Cha. II.	4	An Act for relief of Poor Prisoners, and setting them on Work.
22, 23	————	20	An Act for the relief and release of Poor distressed Prisoners for Debt.
31	————	2	An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the subject, and for prevention of Imprisonments beyond the Seas.
11, 12	William	19	An Act to enable Justices of Peace to build and repair Gaols in their respective Counties.
3	Geo.	15	An Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs, and for ascertaining their Fees, and the Fees for suing

Date. Name of King. Chap. Title of Acts.

			<p> suing out their Patents, and passing their accounts.</p>
6	Geo.	19	<p>An Act for making perpetual so much of an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, for the reviving and continuing several Acts therein mentioned as relates to the building and repairing County Gaols.</p>
11	Geo. II.	20	<p>An Act for the more effectual securing the Payments of certain sums of money, directed by an Act made in the Forty Third Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Poor, to be paid by the respective Treasurers of every County in England and Wales, for the Relief of the Poor Prisoners of the King's Bench and Marshalsea Prisons.</p>
12	————	29	<p>An Act for the more easy assessing, collecting, and levying of County Rates.</p>
14	————	33	<p>An Act to supply some Defects in the Laws for repairing, and rebuilding County</p>

Date. Name of King. Chap. Title of Acts.

County Bridges, for repairing, enlarging, and providing Houses of Correction, and for passing Rogues and Vagabonds.

17 Geo. II. 5 An Act to amend and make more effectual the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly Persons, and to Houses of Correction.

24 ——— 40 An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty upon Spirituous Liquors, and upon Licenses for retailing the same, and for repealing the Act of the Twentieth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for granting a Duty to his Majesty, to be paid by Distillers, upon Licenses to be taken out by them for retailing spirituous Liquors ; and for the more effectually restraining the retailing of distilled spirituous Liquors ; and for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of British made Spirits, and that the Parish of Saint Mary le Bon,

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of King.</i>	<i>Chap.</i>	<i>Title of Acts.</i>
			Bon, in the County of Middlesex, shall be under the Inspection of the Head Office of Excise.
32	Geo. II.	28	An Act for Relief of Debtors with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, and to oblige Debtors who shall continue in Execution in Prison beyond a certain Time, and for Sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the Act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon Oath, their Estates, for their Creditors' Benefit.
13	Geo. III.	58	An Act for providing Clergymen to officiate in Gaols within that part of Great Britain, called England.
14	————	59	An Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners in Gaol, and preventing the Gaol Distemper.
19	————	74	An Act to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Transportation, Imprisonment, and other Punishments, of certain Offenders.
			22 Geo.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of King.</i>	<i>Chap.</i>	<i>Title of Acts.</i>
22	Geo. III.	64	An Act for the amending and rendering more effectual the Laws in being relative to Houses of Correction.
24	————	54	An Act to explain and amend an Act, made in the 11th and 12th Years of the Reign of King William the Third, intituled, An Act to enable Justices of Peace to build and repair Gaols in their respective Counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
24	————	55	An Act to explain and amend An Act made in the Twenty Second Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, An Act for the amending and rendering more effectual the Laws in being relative to Houses of Correction.
24	————	56	An Act for the effectual Transportation of Felons and other Offenders; and to authorise the removal of Prisoners in certain Cases; and for other purposes therein mentioned.
26	————	38	An Act for regulating the time of the Imprisonment
		C	of

Date. Name of King. Chap. Title of Acts.

of Debtors, imprisoned by Process from Courts instituted for the Recovery of small Debts, for abolishing the claim of Fees of Gaolers and others, in the Cases of such Imprisonment; and for ascertaining the Qualifications of the Commissioners.

26	Geo. III.	44	An Act for the further Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, and to oblige Debtors, who shall continue in Execution in Prison beyond a certain time, and for Sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the Act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon Oath, their Estates for their Creditors' Benefit.
29	————	67	An Act for the more effectual Execution of the Laws respecting Gaols.
31	————	46	An Act for the better regulating of Gaols, and other Places of Confinement.
32	————	45	An Act to explain and amend an Act, made in the 17th Year of the reign of his late

Date. Name of King. Chap. Title of the Acts.

late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act to amend and make more effectual the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly Persons, and to Houses of Correction.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|---|
| 33 | Geo. III. | 5 | An Act for the further Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, and to oblige Debtors, who shall continue in Execution in Prison beyond a certain time, and for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the Act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon Oath, their Estates for their Creditors' Benefit. |
| 34 | ———— | 69 | An Act for the discharge of certain Insolvent Debtors. |
| 34 | ———— | 84 | An Act for Erecting a Penitentiary House or Houses for confining and employing Convicts. |
| 35 | ———— | 96 | An Act for the Relief of Persons detained in Gaol for want of Bail, in certain Cases relating to the Publick Revenue. |

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26th GEORGE III. Chap. 24.

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AN ABSTRACT

Of the Act of 31 Geo. III. c. 46, " For the better regulating of Gaols and other places of Confinement."

SECTION I.

PREAMBLE.

THE Justices in Sessions shall appoint a Governor, Taskmaster, and other Officers, for Houses of Correction and Penitentiary Houses, and fix their salaries; and may remove them, and appoint others in their stead, and alter the salaries. Officers shall give security to such person as the Justices shall from time to time appoint for the performance of their duties, and may be fined, as by the act of 7 James I. c. 4; or 17 Geo. II. c. 5.

If the Keeper of the House of Correction, being removed by order of Sessions, refuses to
quit

quit possession upon notice signed by the Clerk of the Peace for 48 hours after such notice delivered to him, the Sheriff shall remove him by warrant from two Justices, in the same manner as upon a writ of *habere facias possessionem*.

II. Justices in Sessions shall make rules and orders for receiving, separating, classing, dieting, cloathing, maintaining, employing, reforming, governing, managing, treating, and watching all offenders, during their confinement in Penitentiary Houses; and in making such rules, they shall have regard to the discipline, provisions, and directions directed by the act of 19 Geo. III. c. 74; which rules and orders shall not be valid until confirmed by the Justices of Assize; the Justices in Sessions may from time to time alter the said rules and orders; which alterations shall be confirmed by the Justices of Assize: nothing to extend to deprive convicts of any allowance authorised by any law for the support of convicted prisoners.

III. Governors of Houses of Correction and their assistants have the same powers therein as a Sheriff and Gaoler have in a Gaol, and are answerable for any escape; shall hear complaints
for

for disobedience of orders of the House, assaults by one person confined in such House upon another, profane cursing and swearing, indecent behaviour, absence from Chapel, or irreverent behaviour when there, and idleness, or negligence in work, or wilful mismanagement of it; and shall examine and punish the offenders, as by the act of 19 Geo. III. c. 74, viz. by close confinement, and keeping them upon bread and water for any time not exceeding three days.

The Governor shall report to Visiting Justices all other offences; and the said Justices shall inquire upon oath, and determine and punish the same by slight whipping, or repeated whippings, or confinement, not exceeding one month. If persons ordered to hard labour break prison, or escape in conveyance to the same, or if any person assist in rescuing, or if any assistant permit any escape, or assist therein, (though no escape be made) such person shall be punished in same manner as directed by 19 Geo. III. c. 74.

IV. Provisions for escape directed by 19 Geo. III. c. 74. extended to this act.

V. Justices

V. Justices in Sessions shall appoint at every Sessions two or more Visiting Justices.

VI. Rules, orders and regulations shall be made as bye laws for government of Gaols, for separating and classing prisoners, for enforcing orderly behaviour, and securing to them humane treatment from the Gaoler and servants, as directed by 32 Geo. II. c. 28, and 24 Geo. III. c. 54.

VII. Courts may order offenders sentenced to transportation to hard labour until they shall be transported.

VIII. The Governor shall make a return to the Judges, Clerk of Assize, or other proper Officer, on the first day of every Assize, of the state of the prison, &c.

IX. Visiting Justice or Justices shall examine and sign the same, and make observations thereon, before the same is delivered.

X. Persons under transportation shall be separated from other prisoners, as far as conveniently may be.

XI. If

XI. If the Gaol be not in a state to afford separation, agreeable to the Act of 24 Geo. III. c. 54. s. 4. the Gaoler shall report to the Grand Jury at the Assize, till means of separation are effected.

XII. After reciting the 19 Cha. II. c. 4. whereby it is enacted, That the Justices in Sessions should provide a stock for prisoners to work at the County charge; and provide persons to oversee and set poor and needy persons committed for felony or misdemeanors to work, and bring the profits to account; punish abuses, bestow profits upon them for their relief, and make and alter orders from time to time; but no parish should be rated above sixpence in the pound for defraying the expense. This section enacts that the same shall be executed in favour of prisoners willing to work; and that Justices may at sessions order the payment of any sum for carrying the same into effect.

XIII. After reciting the 14 Eliz. c. 5, and 32 Geo. II. c. 28, whereby some provision is made for prisoners, but not sufficient, and that the health of prisoners is frequently affected for want of necessary food, so as to make them incapable of labour when released, and that it
is

is thought necessary to have a further provision, " It is enacted, that Justices in Sessions may order any sum to be paid out of the County Rate to prisoners who cannot work, or procure employment sufficient to sustain them, and such food and raiment as they shall think necessary for the support of health."

XIV. Visiting Justices shall report to Judges of Assize any extraordinary diligence or merit which they may approve of in any offender, which Judges may recommend such offender to royal mercy, and, if his Majesty pleases, may shorten such offender's confinement; and Visiting Justices may reward the offender, by giving him clothes or money, so as the same be not more than 20s. nor less than 5s. if such offender have been confined one year, and so in proportion for any shorter term, to be paid by the County Treasurer.

XV. Justices in Sessions, within one year after the passing this act, shall settle a Table of Fees to be taken by the Gaoler, and may alter the same, in the whole or part. A copy thereof shall be hung up in every Court of Assize and Sessions, and shall be given to the Gaoler, and be hung up in the prison; which Table of Fees shall be conformed to. Justices
may

may grant Salaries to the Gaoler in lieu thereof, and may alter the same from time to time, to be paid out of the County Rate. Justices may stipulate such salary as a condition for observing rules.

No regulation shall affect the Sheriff in commission at the time of making the same, or his officers, unless by consent of the Sheriff by writing under his hand; and no salary shall be paid out of the County Rate to any woman or other person incapable of executing the office in person.

XVI. Two Justices may by warrant of distress levy all penalties by sale of the offender's goods, which (unless otherwise directed) shall be paid to the County Treasurer, and be applied to the purposes of the act; and for want of distress the Justices may commit such offender to prison, for any time not exceeding three months, nor less than one.

XVII. Justices who may convict any person shall draw the conviction in the form prescribed by this act, or to that effect.

XVIII. Persons may appeal to the Quarter Sessions within four months, giving seven clear days

days notice to the Clerk of the Peace, and entering into recognizance with two sureties to try the same, abide by order, and pay costs. Justices shall hear and determine, and award costs, and their determination be final.

XIX. No proceedings to be quashed for want of form.

XX. General issue: may have treble costs.

XXI. Limitation of actions.

D

SUB-

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO

DIFFERENT FUNDS.

THERE should be a charity box with three divisions; over the first, the following words should be painted, "*For the relief of poor Debtors;*" over the second, "*To encourage penitence, industry, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners;*" and over the third, "*General purposes of prison Charities;*" which box should be opened every County Quarter Sessions, and disposed of under the direction of the Court.

Persons disposed to contribute, should not give money to the prisoners themselves who beg, but put their benefactions into the division of the box belonging to the person such benefactor would wish to relieve.

There should be an annual voluntary subscription, "*For the relief of poor debtors;*" a second, "*To encourage penitence, industry, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners;*" and a third, "*For the general purposes of prison charity.*"

A sub-

A subscription book should be kept in the lobby of the Governor's house, and the money paid to him should be accounted for to the County Sessions.

In this book should be entered an account of all monies received and disbursed by the County Sessions, which should be at all times open to the inspection of persons inclined to examine the same.

All persons at a distance desiring to contribute thereto, should send the same to the Governor.

Benefactors to a particular prisoner, should express their intention at the time of subscribing.

These funds should be printed and published at the discretion of the County Sessions, and recommended to public protection.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COURTS of Record, of Sessions and of Conscience, and Justices for Boroughs, may commit to the New Prison, or to the Prison within their respective Boroughs. *Salop Gaol Act*, page 16, sect. 21, 22.

Prisoners in Borough Prisons, when the New Prison is finished, may continue in the Borough Prisons, or be removed to the New Prison, as the Courts or Justices shall order. p. 24, f. 37.

Accounts of Governor should be delivered at every Borough Sessions, and then allowed and paid. p. 26, f. 41.

County Justices power over the Prison. p. 27, f. 43.

County Justices should appoint the Apothecary. p. 27, f. 44.

County Justices should appoint Visitors. p. 27, f. 45. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 5.

County Justices should appoint Salary for Gaoler, if they approve of the person nominated by the Sheriff. p. 28, f. 47.

County Justices should make an allowance to infirm Governor out of officiating Governor's salary. p. 29, f. 48.

County Justices should hear appeals against complaints. p. 31, f. 52.

All books kept by the Governor respecting the Prison and the Manufactures therein, and all other accounts, should be laid before the Justices at every General Quarter Sessions in the year, as soon as the Court shall be open, when the same should be audited; and if any waste or mismanagement shall appear to the Court, the offender should be punished as the case shall require.

No woman, or other person incapable of executing the office in person, should ever be appointed Governor, Gaoler, or Keeper. *Salop Gaol Act*, p. 29, f. 48, and 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 15.

Justices should approve the appointment of the Assistants to the Gaoler. *Salop Gaol Act*,

p 28. f. 47. And should appoint Keeper, Task-master, Turnkey, Sutler, and other officers; and may discharge him, her, or them, and fix their salaries, and alter the same. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 1.

Justices in Sessions should make rules and orders for Houses of Correction. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 2.

Justices in Sessions should hear complaints against Gaoler, and if they adjudge the same to be well founded, should certify the same to the Sheriff, who shall discharge him as soon as convenient, and such Gaoler shall be thenceforth incapable of holding any office or employment in the said prison. *Salop Gaol Act*, p. 28, f. 47.

Courts may order offenders sentenced to transportation to hard labour, until they shall be transported, removed, or entitled to liberty; but the same shall be reckoned in part of satisfaction for the term of transportation. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 7.

Justices in Sessions should settle a Table of Fees to be taken by Governor, and may alter the same in the whole, or in part; a copy of which

which should be hung up in the Court of Assize and Session: a copy given to the Governor, and copies hung up in the prison, which should be conformed to; and the said Justices should grant salaries to Governor in lieu thereof, to be paid out of the County Rate; the same shall not affect the Sheriff in commission, or his officers, at the time of making or altering, unless by consent of the Sheriff, by writing under his hand; and the Justices should stipulate such salary as a condition for observing rules. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 15.

Sessions should make contracts or agreements with any persons for furniture, the support and maintenance of the prisoners, clothing, implements, and materials for work, and all other necessaries. 14 Eliz. c. 5. 19 Cha. II. c. 4. 32 Geo. II. c. 28. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 12.

Sessions should allow the Governor what share of the prisoners' earnings they think proper, excepting debtors, who have the means of labour brought to them from without the prison, and work without his interference, pages 2, 9, ~~79~~, and 88, and allow the prisoners who work and who are not by the warrants of their commitment ordered to be kept to hard labour, one half of the net pro-

fits, to be paid at their discharge, 22 Geo. III. c. 64, f. 7. debtors who have not the means of labour brought to them from without the prison, and work with the interference of the Governor, two thirds of the net profits of their earnings; and all other prisoners what share of their earnings they think proper. 19 Cha. II. c. 4. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 12. 22 Geo. III. c. 64, f. 7 and 9, pages 2, 9, **79**, 88.

Sessions should sell the goods manufactured. 22 Geo. III. c. 64.

Sessions should reward any offender who hath been diligent, and merits it, by giving him clothes, or money, so as the same be not more than 3l. nor less than 20s. if such offender have been confined one year, and so in proportion; to be paid from subscription fund.

Justices in Sessions should order the act of 14 Geo. III. c. 59, to be printed in large and legible characters upon a board, and hung up in some conspicuous part of the Prison.

Justices in Sessions should appoint Justices to visit the Gaol. *Salop Gaol Act*, 26 Geo. III. c. 24, p. 27, f. 45. and 31 Geo. III. c. 74.

Chairman at the Sessions should call upon Visiting Justices for their report of the state of the Gaol. *Ditto.*

All salaries should remain in arrear a quarter of a year at the least, as a security for the good conduct of the persons to whom they are payable.

SHERIFF.

SHERIFF.

THE Sheriff and his Deputy should occasionally visit and enquire into the state and treatment of the prisoners committed to his custody, and enter such observations as they think proper in the Visiting Justices Book.

No woman, or other person incapable of executing the office in person, should ever be appointed Gaoler. *Salop Gaol Act*, p. 29, f. 48, and 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 15.

The Sheriff should have a reasonable and satisfactory security from the Gaoler.

The day of execution of the sentence upon capital offenders, (where no other time shall be expressly directed) should be on the *Saturday fortnight next after the commencement of every Assize.*

The execution should be on the place appropriated; and performed in the forenoon; the alarm bell should also be tolled previous thereto.

MAGIS-

MAGISTRATES.

IT is a duty incumbent on every acting Magistrate, occasionally to visit the prison to which he may commit offenders.

A book should be kept by the Governor, in which the visiting and other Justices, Sheriff, and Chaplain, should write their observations at each visit, which should be returned into Court at every Sessions.

Extracts from Lord LOUGHBOROUGH's Observations on Prisons, worthy the attention of Magistrates.

SECLUSION and spare diet will induce men to ask for employment.

No person in the House of Correction, except ill, and by order of an apothecary, should be allowed any unnecessary gratification of his appetite, either by presents from friends, or for his money.

Occasional

Occasional diminution of provisions is a mode of correction attended with no bad consequences to health, and may often be used as an incitement to industry.

Seclusion means entire separation, during the night, and that in the day intervals of communication should be short and interrupted, and under the eye of the keeper, and that all continued hours of *work* should be *solitary*.

Solitary confinement ought to be observed for very serious cases only, and applied with due discretion.

The most common materials must receive some additional value from the labourer employed to make them up into the most common forms ; sorting rags is worth some price. In the Poor House at *Wyndham*, in the course of the year 1790, an infirm old man, and a woman, with a child at her breast, earned half their subsistence, by shaping sticks into handles for children's whips, which were sold to the toy-makers. Neither the absolute value of the work produced, nor the proportion it bears to the maintenance of the workman, is the principal object ; the point is, that he should be

be *employed*, whether more or less usefully depends on the ingenuity of those who set him to *work*; and the profit of it is a local concern; but it imports the public that he should work, let the value be ever so trifling. There are, however, so many little articles of constant use, and made of materials that are found every where, that every human being between infancy and decrepitude may be employed with some small advantage. If it were an indispensable rule, that every prisoner *must work*, those who must bear the expense would soon find means to make that work turn to account.

Every person adjudged to confinement, and every person committed to the House of Correction, (sickness only excepted) should be kept to constant work, and receive only the diet of the House.

The same strictness is necessary with respect to diet in a Gaol, as in a House of Correction; and no indulgence ought to be permitted, except in sickness, beyond the stated course of the Gaol.

Every circumstance with respect to separation of the prisoners on criminal charges from
each

each other, applies as strongly to the Gaol as the House of Correction : and with regard to those who are convicted of capital offences, or sentenced to imprisonment, a stricter degree of seclusion is undoubtedly necessary.

With respect to the labour of the prisoners, who, as objects of criminal justice, are confined in the County Gaol, the case seems to require a very different consideration from that of the prisoners committed to the House of Correction : these are generally persons brought there by reason of their idleness and its immediate consequences : *spare diet* and *work* is the proper medicine for them. Criminals of a more depraved habit may require a different treatment ; and it is necessary to distinguish the different classes of persons who are usually found in the calendar of a Gaol. Some are placed there merely because they are poor and unknown ; perhaps, without a suspicion of crime, they are bound over to give evidence, and having no person to answer for them, are committed, to secure their testimony : this is not an unknown case, but it is singularly hard ; and a man under such circumstances is entitled to every fair indulgence. His work, in the easiest way, should certainly be encouraged,

as a benefit to himself, and he is entitled to all the earnings of it. The accomplice who has been admitted a witness does not stand in so favourable a light; all he can expect is, to be treated as an accused person. To both these classes, and to all who are committed for such cause as might have sent them equally to an House of Correction, the same regulations as to work, which would have prevailed there, should be applied. Persons condemned to be transported, or under a sentence of imprisonment for a term, should be encouraged to work, by the hopes of the lessening the term of their punishment; if to the latter sentence it is added, that *they shall be kept to hard labour*, the means should be provided of severer work.

From those who are under a capital sentence nothing further can be required. The result is, that to every class (except the most unfortunate) some species of work is adapted; and the mere employment lessens the horrors, without disposing the mind to think lightly of the restraint of a Gaol. If this system could be established fully, it would have more permanent effect to reform the offender, and to deter others, than transitory public examples;
and

and we might hope speedily to erase from the law a number of capital sentences, which a Judge is obliged to pronounce, when the greater part of the audience know they are not meant to be put in execution ; lessening thereby the impression which such sentences ought to make, when the law should be armed with all its terror.

VISITING

VISITING JUSTICES.

BY the Salop Gaol Act, 26 Geo. III. c. 24, p. 27, s. 45, The County Justices shall at every Michaelmas Sessions; and by 31 Geo. III. c. 74, at every Sessions, appoint two or more Justices Visitors for the New Prison, who shall, either together or singly, personally visit and inspect the same, at least three times in each quarter of a year, and oftner if occasion shall require; and shall examine into the state of the beddings, the behaviour and conduct of the respective officers, the treatment and condition of the prisoners, and the amount of their earnings; and in matters of pressing necessity, and within the powers of their commission as Justices, shall take cognizance therein, and proceed to regulate and redress the same; and at every General Quarter Sessions shall make a report in writing of the state and condition of the said prison, and of all abuses therein; and the chairman should call upon the said Visitors for such report. And it is further declared lawful for every Justice of the Peace for the said County, or any Borough, Town corpo-

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rate,

rate, liberty, or franchises of his own accord, and without being appointed a Visitor, to enter into the said prison, and to examine the same when and as often as he shall think fit; and if he shall discover any abuses therein, he should report the same in writing at the next County General Quarter Sessions; and every such report should be taken into immediate consideration by the Justices at the said Sessions, who should take the most effectual measures for enquiring into and rectifying such abuses, as soon as the nature of the case will allow.

The Visiting Justice should see that the several prisoners are in their proper district. (*See clause for adjusting the several wards, Salop Gaol Act, p. 19, f. 29, and Appropriation of District, page 94.*)

That there is a proper supply of water. *Salop Gaol Act, p. 20, f. 30.*

That there is a free circulation of air. *Ditto, p. 23, f. 33.*

That persons obstructing or damaging the buildings are reported. *Ditto, p. 24, f. 35.*

That

That the Apothecary attends personally, signs his book, and does his duty. *Ditto*, p. 27, f. 44.

That the Chaplain does his duty.

That the Governor for the time being and his assistants do their duty, and if not, he should report the offender at the next Sessions. *N.*

That no repairs be done exceeding 5l. without an estimate. *Ditto*, p. 26, f. 40.

That the 17th, 18th, and 19th clauses of 24 Geo. III. c. 40, be hung up in the gaol.

That all alterations he thinks necessary be reported to the Sessions.

In case any breach be made in the said prison, or other casualty or accident happen, whereby it shall be rendered unsafe, the same should be sufficiently repaired for safe custody, by order of one or more Justices of the County, who should report the same to the next Sessions, where the Justices should order payment of the sum expended in such reparation. *Ditto*, p. 28, f. 46.

He should enquire into the cause of complaint and punishment inflicted by the Governor on any prisoner; and in conjunction with any other Justice, whether a visitor or not, annul, confirm, or add to such punishment, and should enter and sign their determination in the visiting book.

He should examine the reports of the Chaplain, Apothecary, and Governor, and make observations thereon.

He should particularly examine prisoners in solitary confinement, and see that the effect be not too severe; and if it be, in conjunction with any Visiting Justice, on a certificate from the Apothecary, should order a proportionate mitigation.

He should order proper employment, books, or writing, as the case may be, to prisoners in solitary confinement.

No greater or other allowance of victuals, clothing, liquor, bedding, or other thing, should be allowed to prisoners by the Visiting Justices than what is fixed by the rules, unless it appears very necessary, and then only to
such

such as are strictly obedient to order, and pay for the same, if such prisoner be able so to do.

No prisoner committed for punishment should be allowed any unnecessary gratification of his appetite, either by presents from friends or for his money.

If the Visiting Justices should at any time observe, or be satisfactorily informed of any extraordinary diligence or merit, in any of the offenders under their inspection, they should report the same to the Judges at the next or any subsequent Gaol Delivery, to be holden for the County in which such offender was convicted, in order that such Judges may, if they shall think proper, recommend such offender to Royal mercy, in such degree, or upon such terms, as to them shall seem meet.

The Visiting Justice should, on the discharge of all prisoners on account of their being actually and sincerely reformed in manners, give a certificate thereof, and deliver to such prisoners their own or other decent clothing, with such sum of money out of the County stock, not exceeding 20s. nor less than 5s. if they have been in confinement for one year, and in proportion for any shorter term,

as shall be judged necessary for subsistence to their last legal settlement. 14 Eliz. c. 5. 32 Geo. II. c. 28. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 13, 14.

If such prisoner should be able to procure any reputable master of a ship, manufacturer, or tradesman, husbandman, or other substantial housekeeper, to take such offender into service, if at the end of one year's uninterrupted service, such master or mistress should give such offender a certificate, setting forth that such offender has served him or her soberly and honestly during the year, and that he or she were content with such offender's service, the Visiting Justices should allow such sum as a reward for such good conduct as to them should seem proper, from the subscription fund, and procure by order of Sessions a sum of money at least equal to what was allowed at the discharge of such prisoner, from the County stock.

N. B. This last certificate should be witnessed by the minister of the parish where such master or mistress reside, who should testify that he believes the contents of the certificate to be true, and should add, that the offender hath been regular in attendance on divine service.

N. B. More

N. B. More can be allowed by the Sessions out of the subscription fund. See p. 34.

Every Visiting Justice should enquire into the misconduct and ill-behaviour of any prisoner, and upon proof upon oath of the same, should order such criminal prisoner to be punished, either by moderate whipping, repeated whipping, or by close confinement for any term not exceeding one month. 19 Geo. III. c. 74, s. 47, and 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 3. And may summon witnesses; and every witness in default of appearance, or on appearing, refusing to be sworn, being a competent witness; or being sworn, refusing to give evidence, shall forfeit not less than 20s. nor more than 10l. 19 Geo. III. c. 74, s. 48. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 2.

He should attend to the conduct of the school, and see that all things necessary are provided.

He should inspect the Gaoler's and Turnkey's books of account, and see that all sums received by them, are duly accounted for every Sessions.

CHAPLAIN.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England should be appointed by the Justices in Sessions Chaplain, with a Salary of 70*l.* per annum, who should personally attend, and read in the Chapel Morning Prayers twice a week to the prisoners; and on every day from the day of condemnation of any prisoner to the second day after execution, both days inclusive; and should read the Service of the Church of England, and preach a Sermon every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday: and should read in the Chapel such parts of the General Rules as most immediately relate to the conduct and behaviour of the prisoners, once at least in every three months.

He should attend, at all seasonable and convenient times, every prisoner who shall require his spiritual advice and assistance; and should enter such observations as he thinks proper in the Justices visiting book.

As instruction, both moral and religious, should be promoted by habitual attention, by all the means which the situation of a prison will

will admit of, he should, by order of the Sessions, be provided with a sufficient quantity of moral and religious books, to distribute to such of the prisoners as he should judge to be in a state to be benefited thereby.

He should administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at all times to such persons as are fit to receive it, and do particularly request the same ; and he should administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Chapel, to all prisoners who should be inclined to receive the same, upon the Sunday after Michaelmas, Christmas-day, Easter-day, Whitsunday, or the Sunday next after any of these days.

He should be the only minister permitted to visit any prisoner, unless any such prisoner should declare himself of any religious persuasion dissenting from the doctrine of the established Church of England ; and then, upon the request of such prisoner, a minister of such persuasion, approved of by a Visiting Justice, should be permitted to visit him ; provided such minister do not preach to, or attend any other person not of such faith and persuasion ; the name of such minister, and that of the prisoner whom he is to visit, should be entered in the Justices visiting book.

He should attend any Justice visiting the prison, if desired.

He should reside in *Shrewsbury*, or the suburbs, and should not undertake any other duty that will prevent his regular discharge of the duty of the prison, without consent of the Justices in Sessions; and should consider the duty of the prison as his principal employment.

He should enquire into the state of mind of every prisoner, and particularly those in solitary confinement; and if there should be any reason to believe that it is affected by the discipline or diet of the prison, he should certify the same in writing to the Governor; who should obey the order in respect thereof, until the next attendance of two Visiting Justices, who should enquire into the case, and give orders accordingly.

He should daily attend every prisoner under sentence of death; and should likewise attend every such prisoner at the place of execution.

In case of absence by sickness, or any necessary engagement allowed by two Visiting Justices, he should appoint a proper person
(being

(being a clergyman of the Church of England, approved of by two Visiting Justices) as his substitute, who should observe the rules for the regulation of the office of Chaplain.

He should see that proper books of instruction, and materials for writing when wanted, be ordered in writing in a book, which should contain orders for the school. That fire, when wanted, be also ordered.

He should examine the scholars in the Church catechism.

He should sign the weekly report of the attendance on the school, and its progress, and deliver the same to every County Quarter Sessions.

He should make a proposal to the Debtors from time to time to attend the school.

APOTHECARY.

APOTHECARY.

THE Apothecary should be appointed, with a salary of 50*l.* per annum, in full for all attendances and medicines furnished for the prisoners, excepting the attendance of a physician, if deemed necessary; and the Justices for the County, at their General Quarter Sessions, may from time to time remove him, or vary his salary.

He should in person visit the patients every day; examine every person on admission; see every prisoner confined within the prison once a week at the least; enquire into the state of his or her body and mind; and if there should be any reason to believe that the one or the other is affected by the discipline or diet of the prison, he should give such directions in writing to the Governor, as he shall judge the case to require; and the Governor should observe them until the next attendance of two Visiting Justices, who should enquire into the case, and give orders accordingly.

He

He should enter at every visit, the time of visiting, with his observations and directions, in his visiting book, and should sign such entry.

He should attend at all times upon the request of every Justice, Sheriff, Chaplain, or Governor.

He should call in a Physician, Surgeon, or Midwife, when necessary; and should order in his visiting book such diet, linen, bedding, clothing, and other necessaries for the patient, as he shall judge proper; and should order all prisoners in a state improper to remain with the others, by reason of any complaint, to be removed into the Infirmary or other proper place, having a view to the safe custody of the prisoner, and should deliver a copy of such order to the Governor, which shall be considered as a sufficient authority to him to provide the same, and shall pass as a voucher for the article in his accounts.

He should report at each Assize and Sessions for the County, and also at every Borough Sessions if desired, the state and condition of the prison and prisoners.

GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR, GAOLER, & KEEPER
OF THE
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Gaoler's
Salary.

THE person nominated by the Sheriff to be Gaoler, should be also Keeper of the House of Correction, and Governor of the Prison; and, if approved by the Justices of the County in Sessions, should receive a salary of 200*l.* per. ann. and one shilling per head, per mile, land measure, for the conveying of convicts; in consideration of which, he should discharge the whole duty of Gaoler, Keeper, and Governor. *Salop Gaol Act*, p. 28, f. 47. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 15.

Security.

He should give a reasonable and satisfactory security to every Sheriff.

All Governors of Houses of Correction should give security for performance of their duty, by 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 1. and are fineable for misconduct, by 7 James I. c. 4 and 17.

He

He should execute his office in person; Duty.
 should see every prisoner in his custody at
 least twice in every twenty-four hours; should
 examine every cell, to see that no attempt has
 been made to escape; should attend the pri-
 soners with the other resident officers, servants
 of the house, or such of them as can be spared
 from their employment and are not prevented
 by illness, during the time of divine service;
 should be present at distributing the bread;
 should not absent himself from the prison for
 a night, without permission of a Justice, sig-
 nified to him in writing, and a memorandum
 thereof entered and signed by such Justice
 in the visiting-book, unless in the execution
 of any part of his duty, or some unforeseen
 accident shall happen, which he should state in
 the same; but no such leave of absence shall
 excuse him from being answerable for the escape
 of any prisoner, or other misconduct, which,
 as Gaoler, he is or shall by law be answerable
 for.

He should appoint as many assistants under Assistants.
 him as he shall think necessary, with the con-
 sent of the Sessions.

He should fix upon such signals of alarm Signals of
Alarm.
 as may be understood by the officers of the
 prison;

prison; and see that the alarm bell be rung on no other occasion, except on the day of an execution.

Scales and
Weights.

He should see that the prison scales and weights are preserved for the use of the prisoners.

Dogs.

He should not permit any dogs, pigs, pigeons, or poultry, to be kept within the prison, except his own dog; and he should see that all filth be carried away without the walls once a day at least, and that all rags be instantly burnt.

Account of
Prisoners
Names, &c.

He should keep an accurate account in a book of the name, age, trade, place of birth, stature, complexion, hair, eyes, and every particular mark of every respective prisoner; bodily estate; if married, what family; by whom committed; for what; date thereof; from what parish committed; punishment to be inflicted; when put to work; work and behaviour; earnings, and expenses; court, with the number and size of the cell; when discharged, or how disposed of; with a column for observations; which account should be made up and settled at every County Sessions.

He

He should at the end of every such account report the state of the building, having previously examined the same the week preceding each Sessions; and get a reputable architect, or builder, to view the prison and examine the state thereof, in the *Easter* and *Michaelmas* weeks every year, and report the same in writing under his hand, with an estimate of the expense of the repairs, to the following Sessions; for which such architect, or builder, should be allowed the yearly sum of Two Guineas.

State of
Repairs
of Gaol.

He should deliver to the Judges, the Clerk of the Assize, or other proper officer, on the first day of every Assize, a copy of such account, the same being first examined and signed by a Visiting Justice, who should annex thereto such observations on every particular therein contained as he shall think fit. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 89.

Copy of
Account
for Assizes.

He should deliver to the Chairman at every County *Michaelmas* Sessions, a certificate, according to the form prescribed by the statute relating to the execution of the several acts for the Regulation of Prisons.

Certificate
to Chair-
man every
Michaelmas
Sessions.

He should enter in a book every sum received for bedding, discharging actions upon process,
F capias,

capias, latitat, or execution; certificate of the want of a declaration, &c. in order to sue out a writ of superseatas, and every other sum he shall receive, and account for the same every Sessions.

There should be provided, at the County expense, for each male cell,

Furniture
for Cells.

A coat, a waistcoat, a pair of breeches, two shirts with one sleeve and collar of blue check, two pair of stockings, one pair of shoes or wooden clogs, one hat, and one woollen night cap: and for each female cell, garments of the same colour. When any are deficient, he should report the same to the Visiting Justices.

Letter of
Court and
Number of
Cell on
Dress.

The letter of the court, and number of the cell, should be affixed on the sleeve of the coat or gown, in yellow cloth, in some conspicuous part.

Clothes.

The clothing should be of the cheapest sort of woollen cloth, made without plait, with one pocket, and in pieces of yellow and drab.

Prisoners
rising.

He should see that the prisoners rise at the first ringing of the bell in the morning (except in case of age or sickness, of which the Apothecary should judge) which should be at six o'clock in the summer, and day-light in the winter;

winter ; and that they (unless he orders them to the contrary) sweep their cells and their part of the gallery, wash the same once a week at the least, empty and wash their chamber-pots at the sink, make their beds, and wash their hands and faces ; and at the second ringing of the bell, that they immediately repair to the chapel.

He should see that the prisoners have no access to their cells or sleeping apartments during the day, unless by his leave.

Prisoners
not to be in
Cells in
Day-time.

He should see that the prisoners appointed by him sweep the cells and galleries every morning, and wash them once a week at the least.

Cleaning
Cells and
Galleries.

He should see that in dry weather the doors and windows of each cell be put open, and the bedding put out to air.

Cells aired
in dry weather.

He should see that the prisoners wash themselves before they are locked up in the evening, which should be at sun-set in the summer, and twilight in the winter, except debtors, who should retire to their day-room at sun-setting, and to their lodging-room at eight in the winter, and nine in the summer, when all light should be extinguished.

Prisoners
Washed.

He should see that the prisoners wash themselves from head to foot, and bathe when directed by the Apothecary, and that each prisoner hath clean stockings at least once every week.

Towels.

He should see that there be net towels at each cistern, to which the solitary prisoners should be conducted morning and evening, and to which all other prisoners should have constant resort.

Divine Service.

He should see that the prisoners regularly attend divine service on Sundays and other appointed days, and that they behave themselves with reverence and decorum.

Bread.

He should every morning examine every prisoner as to the cleanliness of his person; receive the bread from the baker, weigh it if required by any prisoner, and distribute it to those who shall appear upon examination clean, and who behave decently.

The allowance of bread to each prisoner should be one pound and a half per day, unless soup is given, in which case only three quarters of a pound of bread should be allowed.

If

If he thinks proper he may allow any prisoner who desires it, cheese, butter, milk, whey, butter-milk, or potatoes, in lieu of the bread. Cheese.

He should allow soup on Sundays and Thursdays, made by any of the following receipts, or any other at least as good, and at such other times as he thinks proper, to prisoners at hard labour. Soup.

KING of PRUSSIA's SOUP.

Half a pound of Beef, Mutton, or Pork, or a quarter of a pound of Fat or Suet, cut it small and put it into ten pints of Water, add about two pounds of Turnips, pared and sliced, two pounds of Potatoes scraped, all sound and well tasted, half a pound of Onions sliced ; boil these over a slow fire, in an earthen or cast iron pot, to eight pints and a half, thicken it with a pound and a half of Oatmeal or sliced Beans, or Peas, or Barley, and season it well with salt and pepper to your taste ; it will taste richer if more Onions be put in : Cabbages, Lettuces, or any other greens or roots are a good addition. The Meat and Onions to be put in with the Water, the other vegetables after it boils ; the Oatmeal should be mixed with a little cold Water, and put in when the Soup is boiling. A pint or two of skimmed Milk is a good addition, and put in a few minutes before the Soup is taken from the fire, and in that case more thickening will be wanted. The whole should be well stewed after taken from the fire. This will dine eight grown persons, and should not cost in the Country above Four-pence.

Salt Fish will do instead of the Meat, cut small ;
or fresh Fish, if the bones be taken out.

A Comfortable Meal for Six People,

FOR ONE SHILLING.

A gallon of Water, half a pint of split Peas, a pound of lean Beef cut in pieces, three Potatoes, or more, one Onion, two ounces of Rice, with Pepper and Salt, put into a pot, and bake it in the oven.

London Evening Post, 15th January, 1771.

The following account of a cheap food for the Poor, has been sent to the Bath Society, by the Rev. H. I. Cross, of Trinity College, near Ipswich.

“ Potatoes are cheap, and excellent substitutes for Peas, in Soups and Broths, allowing double the quantity. The following is a receipt for making a Potatoc Soup, which I have weekly distributed among the Poor in my Neighbourhood, to their great relief.

	s.	d.
An Ox Cheek - - - - -	2	6
Two pecks of Potatoes - - - -	0	6
Quarter of a peck of Onions -	0	3
An ounce of Pepper - - - -	0	2
Three quarters of a Pound of Salt	0	1
One peck of Coals - - - - -	0	3
	<hr/>	
Total	3	9

Boil

Boil the above ingredients in ninety pints of Water, over a slow fire, till reduced to sixty. I have added the expenses of every article according to their prices with us, that Gentlemen may perceive how very cheap they can feed sixty of their poor Neighbours. I find upon experience, that a pint of this rich Soup, with a small piece of the meat, is sufficient to satisfy a working man with a good pleasant hearty meal."

POTATOE BREAD.

Take four pounds of Potatoes, and three pounds of Wheat flour, or of Wheat and Barley flour mixed; boil the Potatoes well, having been well scraped; beat or champ them with or without a little Milk; mix a few handfuls of the Flour with them; put in the barm or yeast; set it down before the fire to raise a ferment. It must not be hot when the yeast is added. After it has stood about an hour or more, work the remainder of the flour with it, so as that the whole may be perfectly mixed. Let it ferment well, and then put it in the oven.

SOUP

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ONE PERSONS,

AT WYMONDHAM BRIDEWELL.

Five stone of Ox-cheeks, shin-bones, neck-ends, &c. as may be found expedient

Forty three gallons, or 332 pints of Water

Two pecks of old Peas

F 4

Four

Four pounds and a half of Onions
 Four pints and three quarters of Oatmeal
 Three ounces and three quarters of pounded Pepper
 Five bottom crusts of Loaves burnt
 One pound and a quarter of Salt
 Five or six sprigs of Thyme.

N.B. One pint of the above Soup to each Person, with the meat divided, about two ounces and a half to each, bread seven ounces, and one pint of beer, according to other Rules or not.

It may be found necessary to encrease the meat, and some other articles, in proportion as the quantity made is decreased.

Meals.

He should allow the prisoners half an hour at breakfast, one hour at dinner, and half an hour at supper ; and the expiration of the time should be signified by the ringing of a bell.

Contracts.

The Governor, and all other persons connected with the prison, when required should to the utmost of their power assist in making all contracts and agreements, both for the benefit and on the behalf of the prisoners and the County.

Entry of
 necessaries
 ordered for
 the prison.

He should enter all orders by him given for necessaries for the prison, the time when ordered,

dered, to whom given, the expenſe of the ſame, and when received, in a book to be kept for that purpoſe; and ſhould report the ſame, with all other accounts, at every Sefſions.

He ſhould ſend the Sutler to the town for the ſaid articles, with a written liſt tranſcribed from the ſaid book, and ſigned by himſelf, which liſt he ſhould file on her return, and inſpect the articles before they are delivered. Sutler.

No better or other victuals, clothing, liquor, bedding, or other thing whatever, than what is allowed by the rules, ſhould be allowed to any priſoner, except by order of the Apothecary to invalids, or by two Viſiting Juſtices, to other priſoners. Victuals.

He ſhould ſee that the Infirmary has a ſufficient ſupply of ſheets, blankets, and other bed-clothing, and all other things requiſite to the recovery of the patient, according to the orders of the Apothecary; that the baths be in proper condition, and alſo the lazarette and purifying room. 14 Geo. III. c. 59. *Salop Gaol Act*, p. 19, ſ. 29. Infirmary.

He ſhould ſee that the walls and ceilings of the ſeveral cells, wards, and every room uſed by Walls of
cells white-
washed.

by the prisoners, both debtors and felons, be frequently scraped and whitewashed, kept clean at all times, and constantly supplied with fresh air by hand ventilators, or keeping the doors and windows open; that every prisoner seized with any contagious disorder be immediately removed to the Infirmary, or other proper place; and in case of any putrid and infectious disease, that the cell from whence such prisoner shall be taken, be immediately cleansed and fumigated. 14 Geo. III. c. 59.

Necessaries
lime-washed.
ed.

He should, if it be found necessary, or should be ordered by a Visiting Justice, see that a quantity of quick-lime, partly wet and partly in dust, be properly applied, once a week in the summer, and once a fortnight in the winter, in keeping the necessaries free from offence.

Notice of
26 Geo. III.
c. 44. to be
given to
debtors.

He should give notice to prisoners in custody for debt, within three days after their commitment, or being charged in execution of the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 44. so as to make the same clearly and perfectly understood, under a penalty of 50l.

No Gaoler
to sell
liquors.

No Gaoler, or person in trust for, or employed by him, or having any office as assistant,

assistant, should sell, or be licensed to sell, or have any benefit, directly or indirectly, from the sale of any wine, ale, beer, or other liquors, used in any prison. 24 Geo. II. c. 40, f. 13, 14, 15, 16. 22 Geo. III. c. 64, f. 8, 9. 24 Geo. III. c. 54, f. 22.

He should hang up in the prison the 17th, 18th and 19th clauses of the said Act of 24 Geo. II. c. 40, respecting selling ale, wine, or other strong liquors in prisons.

24 Geo. II.
c. 40. to be
hung up in
Gaol.

He should not detain any person committed to his custody by the Commissioners of Courts of Conscience for debts not exceeding 20s. more than 20 days; and for debts not exceeding 40s. more than 40 days; unless such person should be found guilty of fraud, and the Commissioners, in consequence of such fraud, should enlarge the time of imprisonment to 30 days for 20s. and 60 days for 40s. under a penalty of 5l. to be levied by distress upon conviction before two Justices: and in default of distress, under pain of commitment to prison for two months, unless the penalty shall be sooner paid. 26 Geo. III. c. 38, f. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Courts of
Conscience.

He

Regulations respecting prisoners for murder, Bankrupts, and about serving process.

He should attend to the regulations prescribed by 25 Geo. II. c. 37, respecting prisoners condemned for murder, and also to the regulations by statute, and by Courts of Justice, respecting bankrupts; the execution of legal process; and the procuring any affidavit, or attestation of any prisoner.

14 Geo. III. c. 59, to be hung up in Gaol.

He should hang up in some conspicuous part of the prison, the Act of 14 Geo. III. c. 59, printed in large and legible characters, pasted upon a board.

Escapes.

He should put up in some part of the prison, the following clause relative to persons ordered to hard labour escaping.

Persons ordered to hard labour escaping.

Persons ordered to hard labour instead of being capitally punished, breaking prison, or escaping from place of confinement, or in the conveyance to the same, or from the person having the lawful custody of them, shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy; but in case he has been ordered to hard labour instead of transportation, he shall be punished by addition of three years to the term for which he, at the time of his breach or escape, was subject to be confined; and if such person, so punished by such addition, shall

shall afterwards be convicted of a second escape, or breach, he shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy; and any person rescuing such offender, either during his conveyance to the place of confinement, or whilst he shall be in custody of the person under whose care he shall be confined; and any person aiding or assisting in such rescue, such person shall be guilty of felony, and may be ordered to hard labour for any term not less than one, or exceeding five years; and any person having such custody as an assistant, voluntarily or negligently permitting such escape, and any person supplying arms, tools, instruments, or means of disguise, or otherwise in any manner aiding or assisting any such offender in any escape, or in any attempt to make an escape, though no escape be actually made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being lawfully convicted of the same, shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment, or to both.

No person, unless at the special request of the prisoner, should be admitted to see any prisoner condemned to die, without an order from the sheriff, under-sheriff, a magistrate, the chaplain, or governor; which order should not be granted, but on making it appear that

the

No person
to see a pri-
soner con-
demned to
die, unless
at request
of prisoner,
or an order
of sheriff,
&c.

the person applying hath actual business with the condemned prisoner, or applies for the purpose of investigating any robbery, theft, or other crime.

He should see that no prisoner in this unhappy situation is shewn to any person who appears prompted by no other motive than curiosity ; and the complaint of any prisoner to him of such prisoner being shewn, should be attended to, and reported by him to the Visiting Justice.

Family of
Sick Pri-
soner may
visit him.

He should permit, in the case of sickness, a husband to see his wife, a wife her husband, parents their children, or children their parents in the Infirmary.

Convey-
ance of
Convicts.

He should make a report in writing of the names of the Convicts he shall convey in pursuance of his Majesty's order, the place conveyed to, the distance, the time he took in conveying them, the expense thereof, their meals, conduct and health, with every other particular, and should sign the same and deliver it to the next Quarter Sessions after such conveyance, and if required, verify the same upon oath.

He

He should receive the allowance for bedding and fees, and bring the same to account every quarter; to be applied according to the order of the Sessions. — The Court should allow the Keeper of the House of Correction what part of the prisoners earnings the Justices please, excepting Debtors who have the means of labour brought to them from without the prison, and work without his interference. 22 Geo. III. c. 64, s. 7 and 9. 19 Cha. II. c. 4. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 12. Pages 2, 9, 39, and 87.

Every criminal prisoner who shall offend against any rule, or be guilty of any other improper conduct, should be punished, either by distinction of dress, abatement of diet, loss of gratuity, confinement to the cells, putting on fetters and handcuffs, or either, or chaining down, as the governor thinks proper, for any term not exceeding three days; and all debtors by confinement to a cell, abatement of diet, or by removal to the refractory ward. 19 Geo. III. c. 74, s. 46. and 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 3.

He should not permit any disorderly behaviour, nor any prisoner to steal, sell his provisions or clothing, game, or be guilty of any breach

breach of trust, drinking to excess, begging, cursing, swearing, lying, or exacting from any other prisoner any fine or gratuity under the name of garnish, or any other name or plea whatever, without the prisoner being guilty of any such misconduct being properly punished or reported to the Visiting Justices.

Irons.

He should not use irons in the ordinary custody of any prisoner for fines, or unconvicted persons, except such as should be committed on charges of capital offences, old offenders, and such as should have made any attempt or have conspired to escape, or as he shall have good reason, allowed as such by a Visiting Justice, to suspect will escape ; or in case he shall deem the prisoners not in a sufficient state of security ; in all which cases the fetters shall not exceed 7lb. or 8lb. in weight, unless ordered by a Justice. Fetters should not be put upon female prisoners, unless they should attempt to escape, or the Gaoler should have good reason, allowed as such by a Visiting Justice, to suspect that they will attempt to escape.

.N. B. By old offenders, are meant, prisoners who have been before convicted of felony, or other crimes, or committed more than once for punishment.

He

He should enter in the Justices visiting-book an account of all punishments inflicted by him upon any prisoner, expressing the offence and the duration of the punishment inflicted; and in case of putting handcuffs or fetters upon any such prisoner, he should give notice thereof to the Chaplain within 12 hours, and to one of the Visiting Justices within 48 hours; and should not continue such handcuffs or fetters longer than three days, unless used for safe custody, without obtaining an order in writing from a Visiting Justice. 19 Geo. III. c. 74, f. 46. 22 Geo. III. c. 64, f. 11. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, f. 3.

Book of
Punishment

N. B. 19 Geo. says, *three days*, 22 Geo. says, *six days*, 31 Geo. says, *in the same manner as 19 Geo.*

SCALE OF PUNISHMENT.

First and greatest degree should be,

In dark cells, without communication with any person, except the Justices, Sheriff, Chaplain, Apothecary, Governor, Turnkeys, Suttler, Nurse, and other Officers and Assistants.

The second degree should be,

In the light cells, with like seclusion from society.

The third degree.

The prisoner should be confined to his or her cell; he or she should be taken into the court for refractory prisoners, so many hours in the day as the division of the court will admit; only one refractory prisoner should be in the court at one and the same time.—If his or her behaviour at chapel be orderly and decent, he or she should be allowed on Sundays to air in the court, in the society of his or her class.

The fourth degree.

The prisoners should be confined to their cells during the hours of work, but should eat their meals, and associate with the others of their class, in the day room and court.

Prisoners may be punished by working a wheel, or other machine for any purpose, the same being made to work easy or hard, according to the offence.

Execution
of criminals

All persons condemned to die for any crime, (except murder) should be confined to the cells appropriated for them; and daily brought to air in the court belonging to such cell, no other prisoners being present.

From

From the time of sentence of any convict the Governor should keep the prison particularly silent ; on the day preceding that of execution, the convicted prisoners should be locked up two hours earlier, and the others one hour earlier, than the usual time.

On the morning of the day of execution, the prisoners should be let out of their cells for one half hour, and on their return have their breakfast.

At the time of execution, all the convicted prisoners should be brought together, but in separate classes, and should be attended by Sheriff's men, or other assistants, and placed so that they can see the person executed, but not the populace who attend.

When the execution is ended, they should be conducted to the chapel, where the chaplain, or his assistant, should read such service or discourse as he judges best adapted to the occasion ; the prisoners should next be conducted to their cells for one hour ; then, and not before, they should eat their dinner, and after that remain in their cells for the remainder of the evening.

On Sunday, in the intervals of meals and divine service, only a few at a time should be admitted into the courts, so as to admit of some period of reflection to each of the prisoners, during the usual time of being in the courts.

On the Monday following they should return to the usual habits and rules of the prison.

N. B. If any prisoner should appear to be too much affected by this discipline, it should be moderated, as it relates to such prisoner.

If any prisoner should be guilty of misbehaviour during the execution, &c. such prisoner should be confined in a solitary cell.

Prisoners under sentence of death are remarked to be particularly thirsty.—All strong liquors are improper. Souchong tea poured into spring water is found the most proper beverage on such occasions.—Agitation of mind induces thirst and fever, which are best allayed by such small diluting liquor taken frequently in a small quantity.

Abstract of
Rules.

An abstract of the Rules should be printed in plain legible characters, and pasted up in some

some conspicuous part of every court in the prison; and every prisoner who should tear or deface the same should be punished.

The Governor should behave with calmness and humanity, yet with firmness and resolution, towards the prisoners, having always their reformation in view.

Governor's
behaviour.

In case it should appear to the Justices in Sessions, that the Governor hath misbehaved in his office, he should be discharged from his employment as soon as convenient, his salary should cease, and he should never be appointed again. *Salop Gaol Act*, p. 28, s. 47.

Discharge.

If the Keeper of the House of Correction refuse to quit possession, upon a notice, signed by the Clerk of the Peace, for forty eight hours after such notice delivered to him, the Sheriff should remove him by warrant from two Justices, in the same manner as upon a writ of Habere facias possessionem. 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 1.

TASKMASTER.

Salary.

BY the 31 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 1, the Justices in Sessions should appoint a Taskmaster, with a salary not exceeding 40l. per annum, and such share of the prisoners' earnings as the Justices shall from sessions to sessions direct. He should act as an assistant to the Governor in the safe keeping the prison; should be master of the school under the direction of the Chaplain; should superintend and enforce the labour of the prisoners, and encourage industry among them.

Absence.

He should not absent himself from the prison without the leave of the Governor, and should obey his orders.

Security.

All Taskmasters should give security for performance of their duty, and are fineable for misconduct, in the same manner as the Keeper of the House of Correction.

Work.

By 22 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 7, it is enacted that all prisoners in the House of Correction shall be employed in some work or labour which

which is not severe, although such prisoner be not by the warrant of his commitment ordered to be kept to labour; and that he shall receive half the net profits at his discharge. All prisoners to hard labour should have such share of their earnings as the Sessions shall think proper from time to time to order, and all debtors two third parts of their earnings, unless they can have the means of work brought to them from without the prison, and work without the interference of the Governor, in which case they may have the whole profits. Pages 2, 9, 39 and 79.

Prisoners should be employed at a trade, if they have any, or in learning a trade, treading in a wheel, drawing in a capstern for turning a mill, or other machine or engine, sawing stone, polishing marble, beating hemp, chopping straw, grinding corn or other grain, rasping logwood, making cordage, picking oakum, weaving sacks, sorting or chopping rags, shaping sticks into handles for children's whips, making skewers for butchers, and pegs for shoemakers, netting towells or nets, picking hair for beds, sewing, knitting, spinning, washing, or other work, to be provided by the County. 19 C. II. c. 4, s. 1. 12 Geo. II. c. 29. 31 Geo. III. c. 46.

All prisoners should have the choice of their work, the materials and implements found them by the County, provided a Visiting Justice approves it, and they be not from their bulk or nature improper to be admitted into a prison. Pages 2, 9, 39 and 79.

All prisoners whose allowance of part of their earnings is not fixed by the rules, should be allowed such share thereof as the Sessions shall from time to time fix.

When the nature of the employment shall require many prisoners to work together, the Taskmaster should be present to attend to the behaviour of them, and see that they do not continue together longer than during such hours of labour.

Hours of
Work.

He should see that the prisoners work eight hours in the day, in the months of November, December and January, if the length of the days will permit, so as to have them unlocked in the morning and locked up in the evening by day-light; nine hours in the months of February and October; and ten hours in the rest of the year, every day, except Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas, Government Fast
and

and Thanksgiving Days, and Days of Execution. That they are diligent at their work ; that they do no damage, but execute their work to the best of their abilities ; that they do not pretend sickness or other excuse to avoid their work ; that they do not absent themselves from the place assigned them without leave, and when permitted to be absent, that they stay not longer than the time appointed.

He should keep a list of tools delivered to the prisoners that are employed ; and should call upon every prisoner at the time of quitting work to deliver up his tools, which should be properly secured during the night. Tools.

He should report every neglect and misbehaviour, and likewise any extraordinary diligence or good behaviour, of any of the prisoners ; and should keep proper accounts of the quantities of work done by the prisoners. Misbehaviour.

He should keep a weekly report of the attendance on the School, and its progress, in a short form, and lay the same before the Visiting Justices and the Quarter Sessions. School.

TURN-

TURNKEYS.

Turnkeys
Salary.

THE Head Turnkey should receive a salary of not exceeding 50l. per annum; and the others should receive a salary not exceeding 30l. each per annum. They should be every night in the rooms prepared for them; should not be absent from the prison without the leave of the Governor; and should obey his orders and directions in every respect.

Chapel.

They should be attendant on the prisoners when at chapel, distribute the daily provisions under the orders of the Governor, and should weigh or measure the same at the desire of any prisoner.

Wives and
Children.

Their wives and children, if they have any, should be admitted or excluded from the prison, according to the direction of the Visiting Justice; but if they, or any of them, commit any offence against the regulations of the prison, they should for ever after be excluded.

They

They should enter in a book all fees received, for receiving and entering every declaration against a prisoner in custody, and every other sum he shall receive, and account for the same every Sessions.

All Turnkeys should give security for performance of their duty, and are fineable for misconduct, in the same manner as the Keeper of the House of Correction. Security.

SUTLER

SUTLER, NURSE, & ATTENDANT
ON
FEMALE PRISONERS.

Salary.

THE Sutler, Nurse, and Attendant upon female prisoners, should be a woman; who should receive a salary not exceeding 15l. per annum. She should be Mistress of the School, if directed by the Sessions. She should execute the office in person, and obey the orders of the Magistrates, Sheriffs, Chaplain, Apothecary, and Governor.

Purchasing
Necessaries

She should whenever desired by the Governor, go to the town and purchase such necessities as he directs, at the most reasonable rate she can.

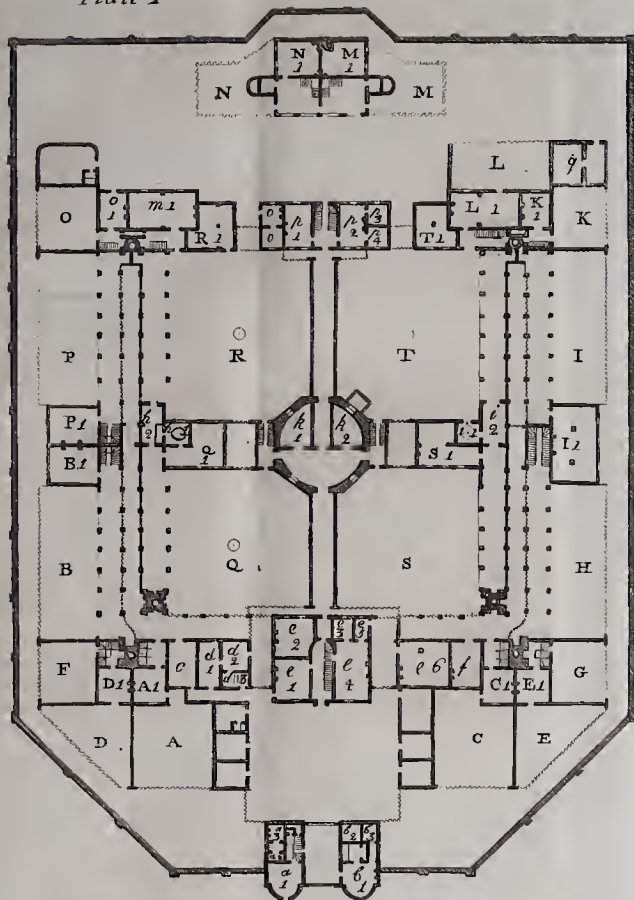
Security.

All Sutlers, Nurses, and Attendants should give Security for performance of their duty; and are fineable for misconduct, in the same manner as the Keeper of the House of Correction.

No of Room. Court.	APPROPRIATION OF DISTRICT.	Plate I.	Plate II.	Plate III.
11 A.	Magistrates Ward for Male Debtors, Male Sureties of the Peace and good Behaviour, Exchequer Process, Fines, Contempts, and Pecuniary Penalties, who pay for Rooms -	1	2—6	7—11
14 B.	Magistrates Ward for ditto, who do not pay for Rooms - - - - -	1	2—8	9—14
8 C.	Magistrates Ward for Female Debtors, Female Sureties of the Peace and good Behaviour, Exchequer Process, Fines, Contempts, and Pecuniary Penalties - - - - -	1	2—3	4—8
1 D.	King's Evidence, Male - - - - -	1	—	—
1 E.	King's Evidence, Female - - - - -	1	—	—
1 F.	Refractory or Common Ward for Male Debtors, Male Sureties of the Peace and good Behaviour, Exchequer Process, Fines, Contempt, and Pecuniary Penalties - - -	—	1—	—
1 G.	Refractory or Common Ward for Female Debtors, Female Sureties of the Peace and good Behaviour, Exchequer Process, Fines, Contempts, and Pecuniary Penalties - -	—	1—	—
12 H.	Female Felons after Trial - - - - -		1—6	7—12
9 I.	Lewd Women and Female Vagrants - - -	1	2—5	6—9
8 K.	Female Felons before Trial - - - - -	1	2—5	6—8
7 L.	Female disorderly Servants and Apprentices	1	2—4	5—7
3 M.	Female Sick Prisoners - - - - -	1	2—3	—
3 N.	Male Sick Prisoners - - - - -	1	2—3	—
8 O.	Male disorderly Servants and Apprentices -	1	2—5	6—8
16 P.	Male Vagrants and Deserters - - - - -	1	2—9	10—16
22 Q.	Capital Male Felons before Trial - - -	1	2—10	11—22
19 R.	Petty Male Felons before Trial - - - - -	1	2—10	11—19
22 S.	Capital Male Convicts - - - - -	1	2—10	11—22
19 T.	Petty Male Convicts - - - - -	1	2—10	11—19
3 U.	Female Solitary Prisoners and Condemned to Die - - - - -		1—	2—3
3 W.	Male Solitary Prisoners and Condemned to die - - - - -		1—	2—3

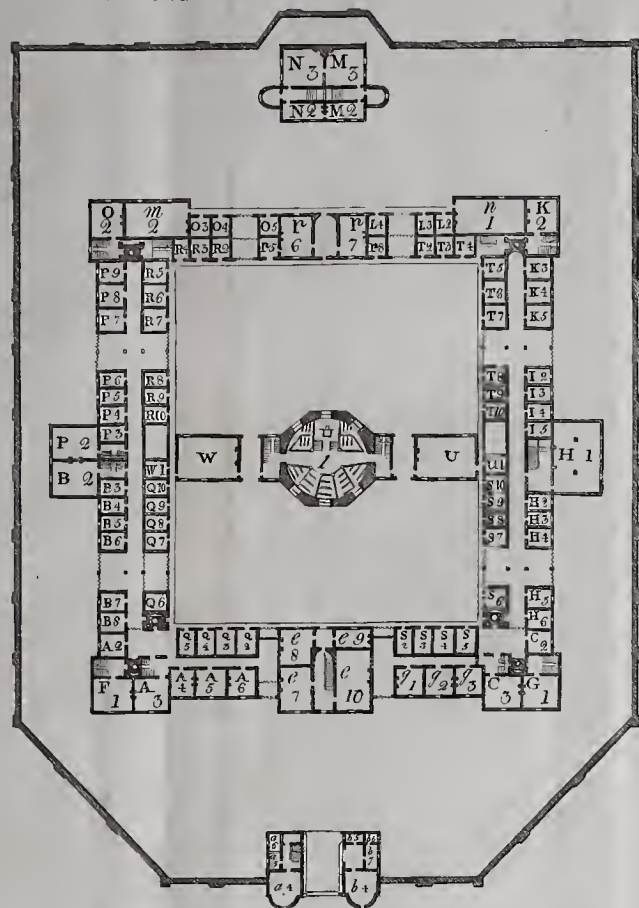
<i>No of Room. Court.</i>			<i>Plate I.</i>	<i>Plate II.</i>	<i>Plate III.</i>
6	a.	Porter's Lodge - - - - -	1—3	4—6	—
7	b.	Lazarette—Bath b 2—Fumigating Room b 3 -	1—3	4—7	—
1	c.	Visiting Room for Male Debtors, Male Sureties of the Peace and good Behaviour, Exchequer Process, Fines, Contempts, and Pecuniary Penalties - - - - -	1—	—	—
3	d.	Turnkey's Lodge d 1 and 2—Visiting Room for Prisoners d 3 - - - - -	1—3	—	—
14	e.	Gaoler's House—Committee Room e 1 - - -	1—6	7—10	11—14
1	f.	Visiting Room - - - - -	1—	—	—
3	g.	Turnkey's Rooms - - - - -	—	1—3	—
2	h.	Pump for Spring Water h 1—Reservoir for Spring Water h 2 - - - - -	1—2	—	—
2	i.	Pump for River Water i 1—Room for Prisoners to pump in i 2 - - - - -	1—2	—	—
2	k.	Bread Room k 1—Bake House k 2 - - -	1—	—	—
	l.	Chapel - - - - -	—	1—	—
3	m.	Work Rooms for Men - - - - -	1—	2—	3—
2	n.	Work Rooms for Women - - - - -	—	1—	2—
	o.	Store Room - - - - -	1—	—	—
13	p.	Store House - - - - -	1—4	5—8	9—13
	q.	Wash House - - - - -	1—	—	—
		Reservoir for River Water over s 11 to s 17			
		Place of Execution over the Porter's Lodge			

Plate 1



Scale 1/20 feet

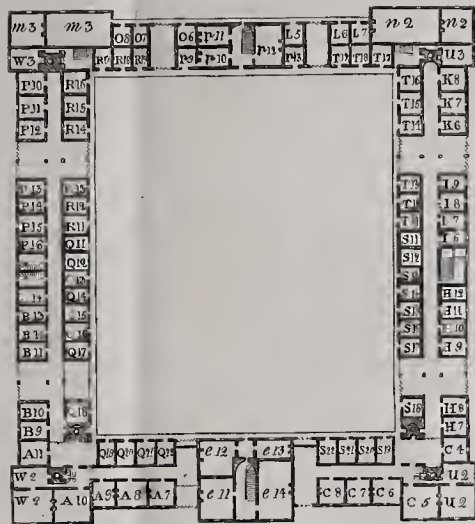
Plate 11

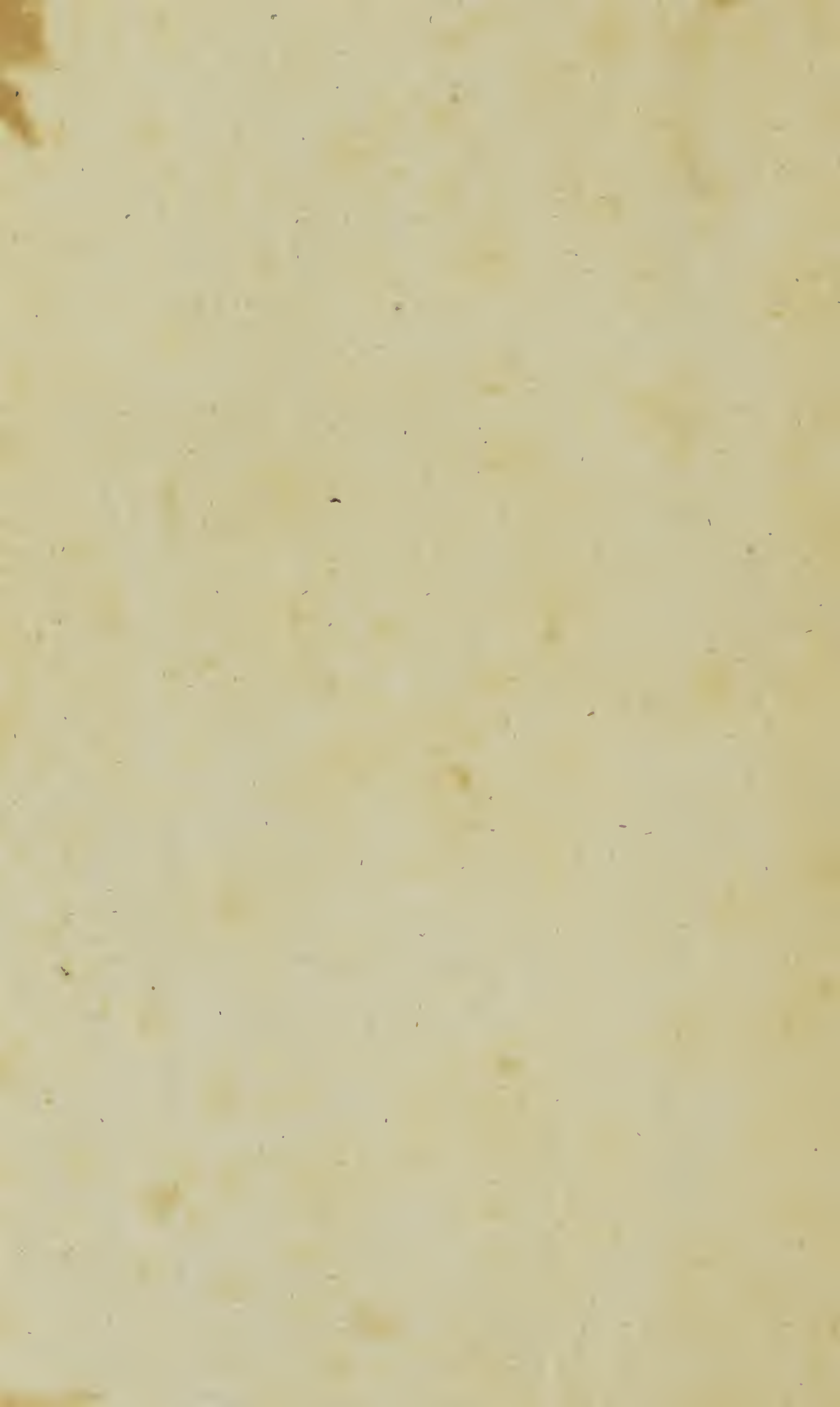


Scale

101 50 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 feet

Plate III





97

044

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